Form 18854
March, 1935

# INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING THE

# *SINGER* HEMSTITCHER

AND

# PICOT EDGER

## for Lockstitch Family Sewing Machines

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

# THE IMPORTANCE OF USING SINGER LUBRICANTS FOR YOUR ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

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## Use Singer Oil on Machine

Knowing from many years' experience the great importance of using good oil, we put up an extra quality machine oil, in cans, especially prepared for sewing machines.

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## Use Singer Motor Lubricant on Motor

The Singer Motor Lubricant is especially prepared for lubricating the bearings of the electric motor. This is a pure non-flowing compound which retains its consistency and possesses high lubricating qualities.

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# The SINGER HEMSTITCHER and PICOT EDGER

## for Lockstitch Family Sewing Machines

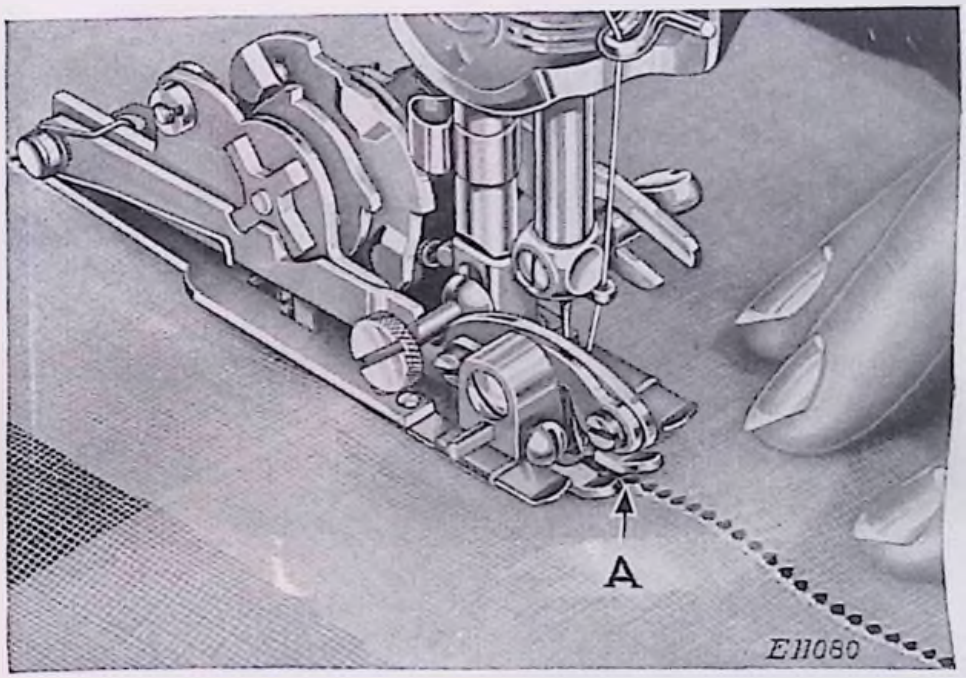



FIG. 1. HEMSTITCHER IN OPERATION

This hemstitcher produces excellent hemstitching and picoting on lock stitch family sewing machines. It is quickly attached by a special (longer) thumb screw, supplied with the hemstitcher, to the presser bar in place of the regular presser foot. A special throat plate, also supplied with the hemstitcher, is substituted for the regular throat plate.

## To Attach Special Throat Plate to Machines 15, 66, 99 and 101

Have the needle bar at its highest point, then remove the presser foot, thumb screw and throat plate from machine. Attach special throat plate to machine, inserting stud (B, Fig. 2) in one screw hole and using one of the regular throat plate screws in the other screw hole to fasten the special throat plate in position.

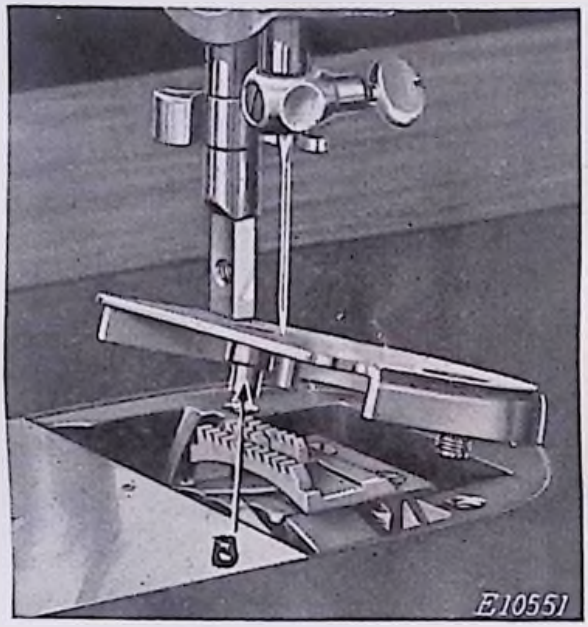



FIG. 2
APPLICATION OF SPECIAL THROAT PLATE

## To Attach Special Throat Plate to Machines 127 and 128

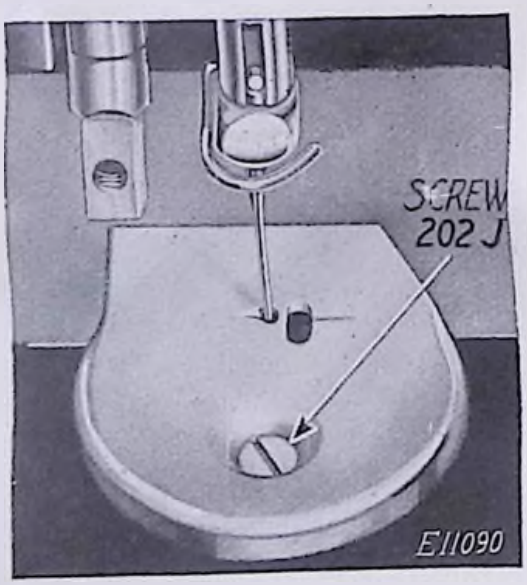



FIG. 3
APPLICATION OF SPECIAL THROAT PLATE TO MACHINES 127 AND 128 (SIDE VIEW)

Have the needle bar at its highest point, then remove the presser foot, thumb screw and throat plate from machine. Attach special throat plate to machine by inserting longer screw (202J, Fig. 3) in the screw hole, being sure that the needle clears the edge of needle hole as shown in Fig. 3, then tighten the screw.

## To Attach Special Throat Plate to Machine 221-1

Have the needle bar at its highest point, then remove the presser foot, thumb screw and throat plate from ma-

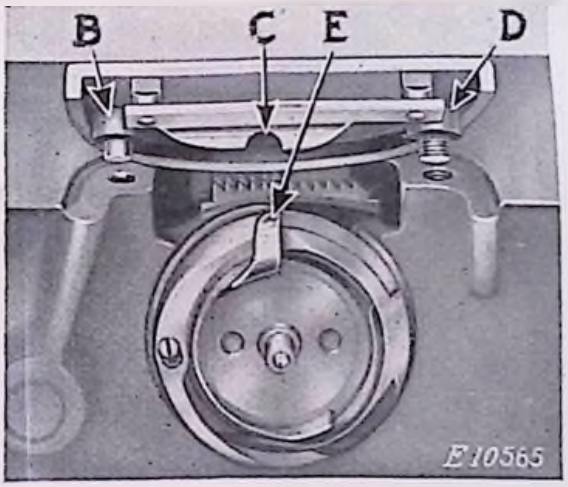



FIG. 4

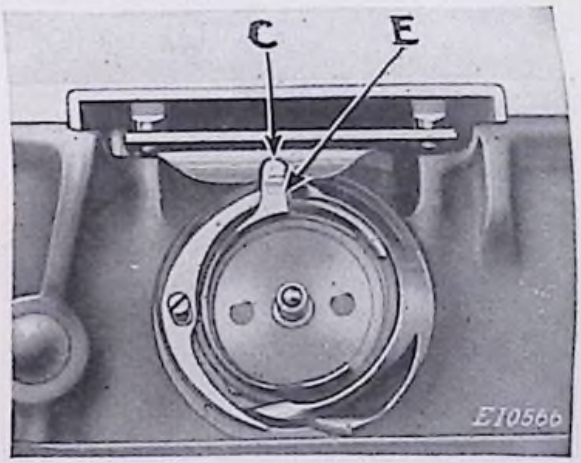



FIG. 5

APPLICATION OF SPECIAL THROAT PLATE TO MACHINE 221-1

chine. See that the bobbin case base position finger (E, Fig. 4) is at top and in line with needle. Attach special throat plate to machine, inserting stud (B, Fig. 4) in one screw hole and being sure that bobbin case base position finger (E) enters notch (C) in bobbin case base position plate, as shown in Fig. 5, then fasten throat plate in position, using one of the regular throat plate screws (D, Fig. 4) in the other screw hole.

**Needle.** Insert a new needle, size No. 11 or No. 14, in the machine. Good hemstitching or picoting cannot be done with a bent or dull pointed needle.

**Positioning Needle in Throat Plate.** It is important that the needle should be so secured in the needle bar that the point of the needle will be in the approximate centre (front to back) of the needle hole in the throat plate.

To make this adjustment, turn the balance wheel until the needle descends into the needle hole and slightly loosen the needle clamp screw. The needle can then be correctly positioned in the approximate centre (front to back) of the needle hole. Make sure that the needle is up into the clamp as far as it will go, then firmly tighten the needle clamp screw.

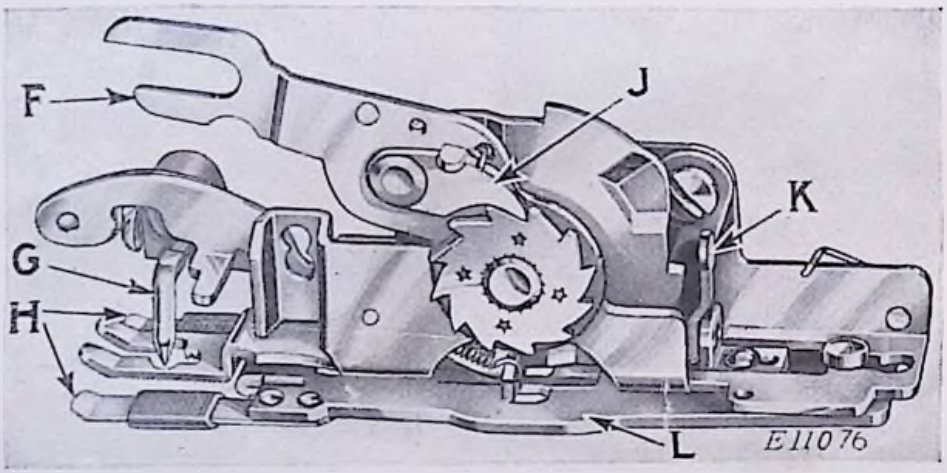



FIG. 6
PREPARING HEMSTITCHER FOR INSTALLATION

Hold the hemstitcher and move the operating lever (F, Fig. 6) up and down until the piercer (G, Fig. 6) is at its highest point, as shown in Fig. 6, at which time the pawl (J, Fig. 6) will be in one of the teeth of the ratchet, which is indicated by a star.

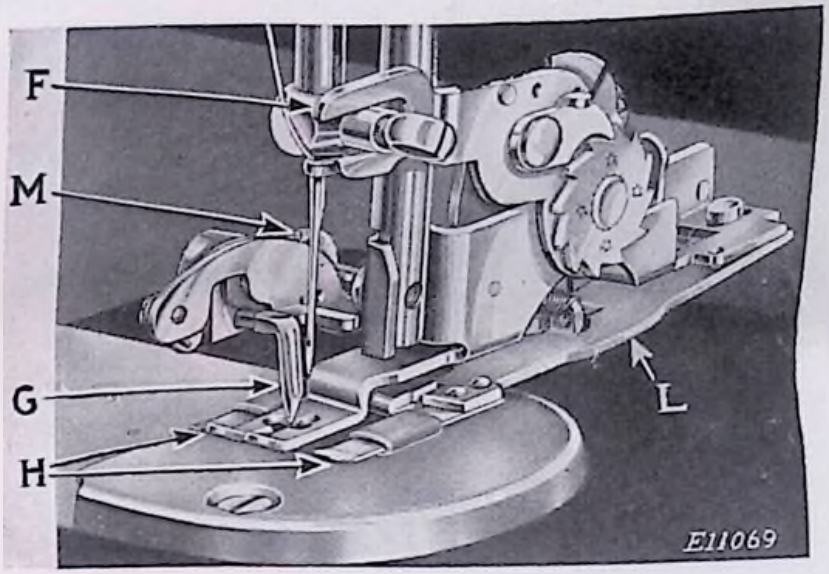



FIG. 7
HEMSTITCHER INSTALLED

Place the hemstitcher at the rear of the presser bar and bring it into position, having the fork (F, Fig. 7) of the operating lever straddle the needle clamp of the machine.

**On Machines of Class 101-,** insert the special (longer) thumb screw (M, Fig. 7) in the **upper** hole (N, Fig. 8).

**On all other Singer lock stitch family machines,** insert the screw (M, Fig. 7) in the lower hole (O, Fig. 8).

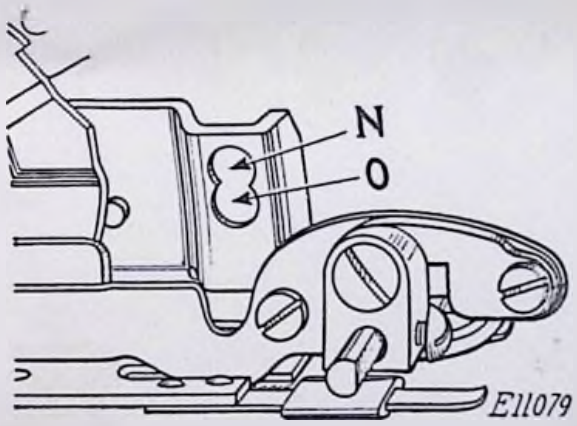



FIG. 8

When the hemstitcher is in position, tighten the screw (M, Fig. 7) firmly with a screwdriver.

While the piercer is correctly set in the hemstitcher, and it is unlikely that any adjustment will be necessary, the following instructions will be of value should any adjustment at any time be required.

Lower the presser bar and press the piercer (G, Fig. 9) down into the slot in the special throat plate. The point of the piercer, when correctly positioned, will be exactly in line with the notched line (Q, Fig. 9) in the top of the special throat plate.

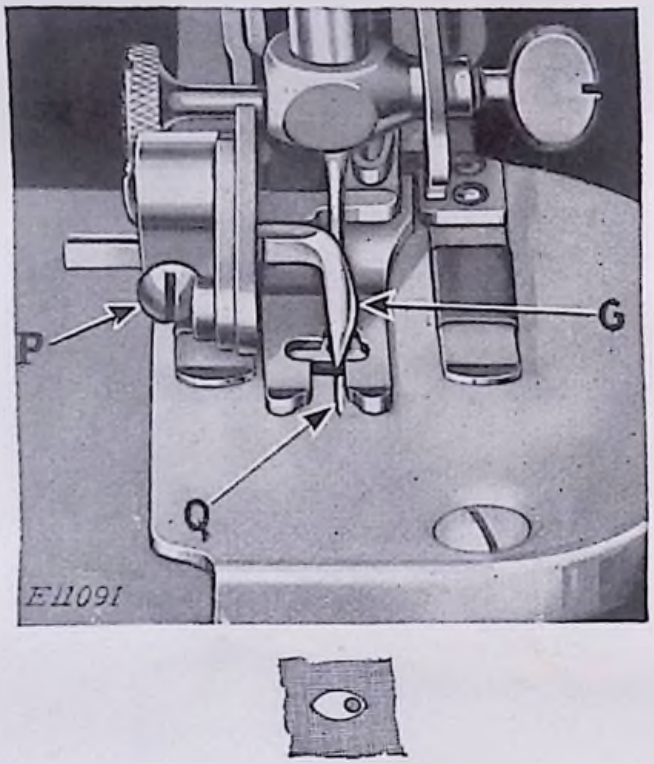





FIG. 9
PIERCER CORRECTLY ADJUSTED SO THAT NEEDLE GOES DOWN THROUGH RIGHT END OF PIERCED HOLE WITHOUT "CLIPPING" THE FABRIC

The piercer must not rub nor touch the throat plate, and in operation it must move up and down freely in the slot of the throat plate at all times.

Should less amount of side stitch be desired, the piercer should be adjusted toward the right. For deeper side stitch, the piercer should be moved slightly toward the left.

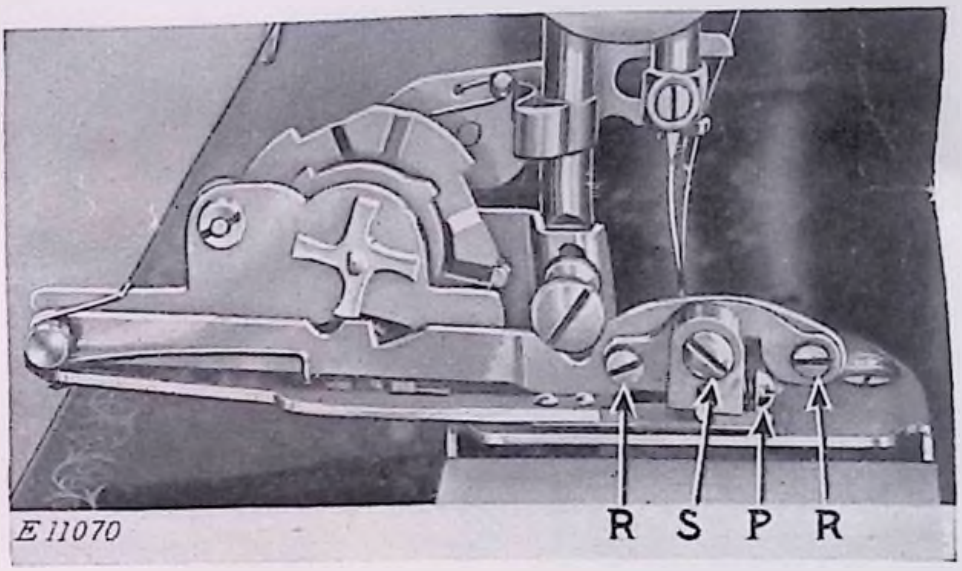



FIG. 10
ADJUSTMENT OF PIERCER

**To adjust the piercer to the right or left in proper relation to the needle.** Lower the presser bar, loosen the screw (P, Fig. 9) and move the piercer the desired distance to the right or left, then firmly tighten the screw.

**To adjust the piercer to front or rear of the slot in the throat plate.** Lower the presser bar, loosen the two screws (RR, Fig. 10) and move the piercer the desired distance, then firmly tighten these screws.

It is usually easy to obtain correctly both of these adjustments by holding the piercer all the way down in the slot while you tighten the screws.

## Preparation

Mercerized threads, sizes from 80 to 100, and sewing silk of good quality are advisable for hemstitching.

**Sewing silk** should be used on materials such as chiffon, crepe, satin, taffeta, etc.

**Mercerized thread** should be used on linen, organdy, lawn, chintz, etc.

**Feed.** Adjust the stitch regulator so that the feed of the machine is at neutral; that is, so that the feed is neither forward nor backward.

**Presser Bar.** The pressure on the presser bar of the machine should be slightly heavier than that which is used for regular sewing.

**Lubrication.** Occasionally apply a little vaseline or a drop of oil to each of the principal moving parts of the hemstitcher.

## Operation of the Hemstitcher

Before placing the work under the hemstitcher and before withdrawing the work from the hemstitcher, always turn the balance wheel of the sewing machine until the needle and the piercer rise well out of the fabric.

As shown in Fig. 11, two lines of stitching are necessary when hemstitching is being done. After the first line of stitching has been made and before starting the second line, always smooth the work along the first line of stitching to remove the slight gather which might result from the action of the tension. This is necessary to ensure accurate "tracking" the second time.

**Second Line of Stitching.** In running the work through the hemstitcher the second time, the work must be correctly

started. Press the piercer down with your forefinger so that it passes through the centre of one of the holes made by

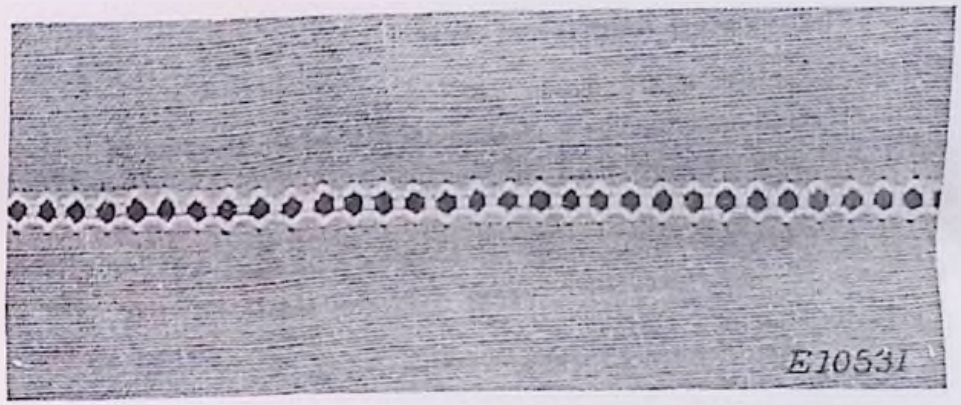



FIG. 11
HEMSTITCHING

the piercer the first time through, and hold the piercer down in this hole while you gently lower the presser bar.

**Guiding the Work.** Note the position of the first line of stitching, particularly its left hand or "purled" edge in relation to the slot in the foot (A, Fig. 1) of the hemstitcher. Then as you run the machine, lightly guide the work to the left or to the right to keep the first line of stitching in this same relation to the foot. Do not hold back on the work or otherwise retard its free movement through the attachment.

**"Tracking."** Be sure that the piercer comes down each time with its point accurately in the centre of each hole. If the piercer point does not exactly enter the holes already pierced, stop the machine, raise the presser bar, slightly adjust the work, press the piercer down by hand into the centre of the hole, and holding it, lower the presser bar and proceed with the work.

**Finish of Picoting.** As shown in Fig. 12, after the one line of stitching has been made, the unstitched side of material should be cut away close to the edges of the holes which have been formed by the piercer.

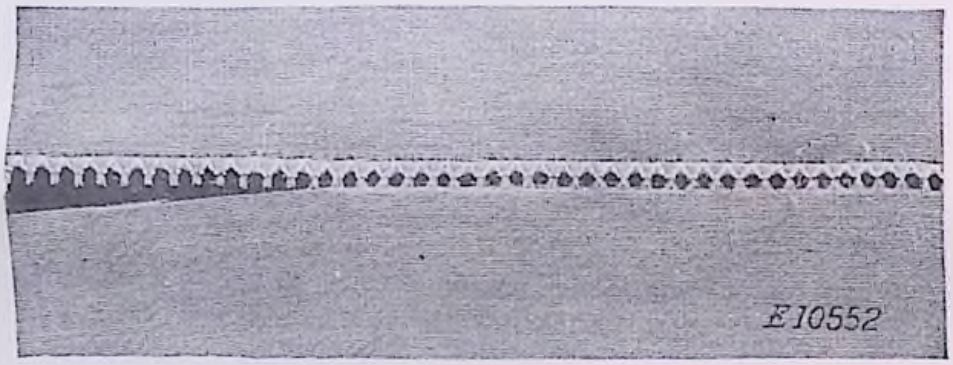



FIG. 12. PICOTING

**The Use of Tarlatan Backing.** It is advisable, and in the case of flimsy fabrics positively necessary, to use tarlatan under the material when the hemstitcher is being used. Tarlatan can be secured at any department or dry-goods store. The finest weave is best for the purpose, but the coarser weaves may also be used. Tarlatan strips should be cut crosswise and basted under the material where the hemstitching or picoting is to be done. When the work is finished, the tarlatan is easily cut away with scissors near the line of stitching on one side and then pulled out of the stitching from the other side.

When hemstitching or picoting velvet, place the fabric with the nap down, and where the pile is deep, sandwich the velvet between two pieces of tarlatan so as to prevent the nap crowding into the pierced hole.

**Rayon Satin,** or any fabric with highly lustrous finish, should be treated in the same way to prevent marring the surface with marks of the feed.

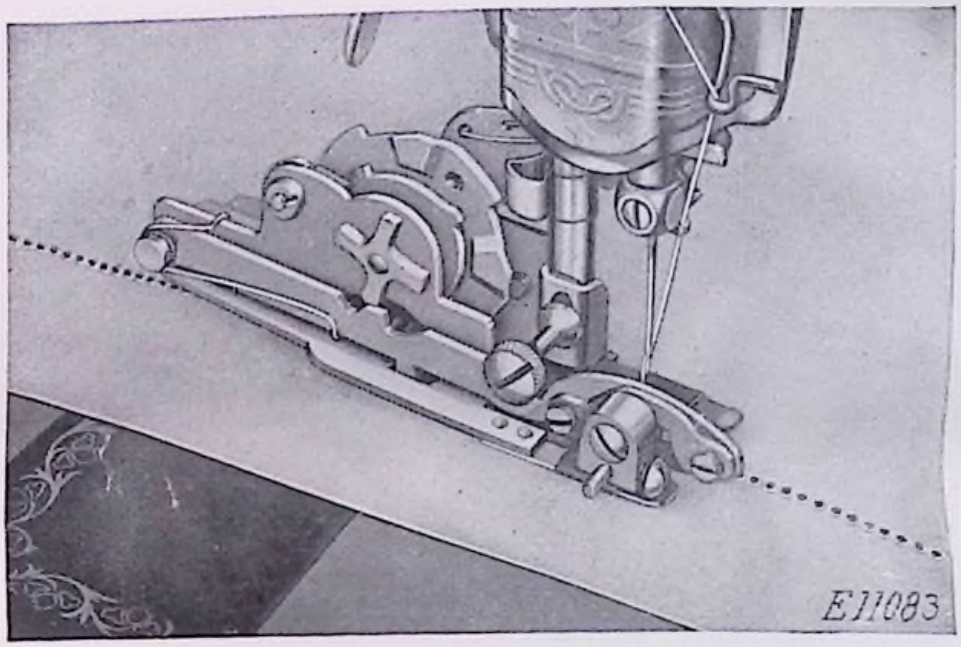



FIG. 13. HEMSTITCHING THE EDGE OF A HEM

**Tensions.** A heavier upper tension usually produces best results.

Before working on a garment or other article, it is advisable to practice with the hemstitcher and with the adjustment of the tensions of the machine on material similar to that which is to be hemstitched or picoted, using scraps for this purpose. Always run the machine slowly and at uniform speed.

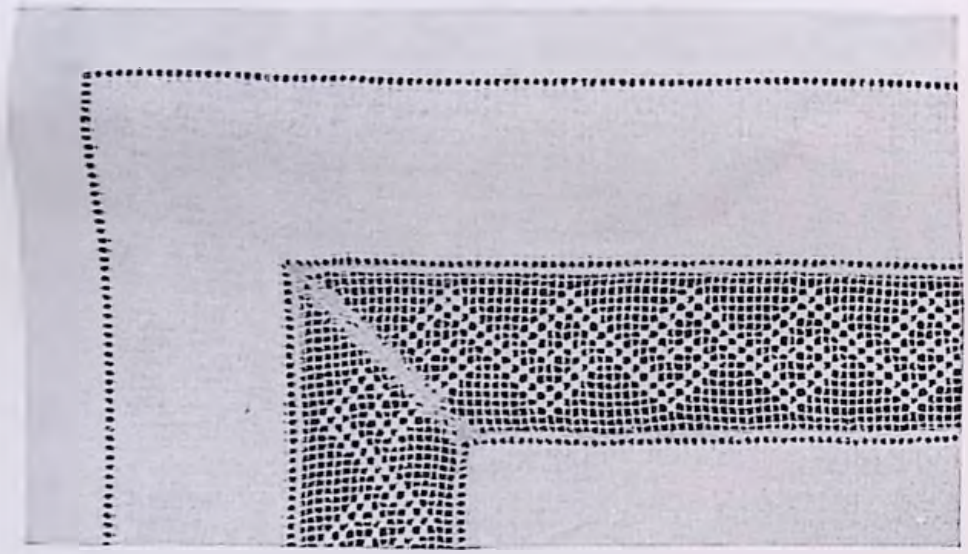
To prepare the materials for hemstitching the edge of a hem (see Fig. 13), fold the hem and press flat with a hot iron. Guide the work so that the piercer comes on the single thickness of material beside the edge of the hem and the stitching catches the hem's edge.

When hemstitching a narrow hem such as those used in handkerchiefs or napkins, place tarlatan on top of the work, over the folded hem.

With a hand sewing needle and thread catch into the corner of the narrow hem, hold this thread and with it draw the work forward until the hem passes the needle of the machine.

## Linens

**Turning Corners.** Whether you are **hemstitching** or **picoting,** the correct time to turn a corner is when the rubber shod feed fingers and the piercer have risen free of the fabric; then—



If you are **picoting,** lower the needle into the hole just pierced, raise the presser bar, turn the work the desired amount, lower the presser bar and proceed as before.

If you are **hemstitching,** (the first line of stitching should always be toward the inside), at each corner fully complete the stitch into the hole pierced **at** the corner. (This means that the piercer makes one hole **beyond** the actual corner). Then lift the presser bar, place the needle back into the hole of the stitch just completed, turn the work, lower the presser bar and continue stitching.

## Decorative Stitching

Attractive decorative stitching and buttonhole edge for applique work can be done with this attachment after loosening the screw (S, Fig. 10) and raising the piercer (G, Fig. 9)

to a horizontal position toward you. Tighten the screw (S) and the piercer will remain free from fabric while applique work or decorative stitching is being accomplished.

This work is usually done with a thread or silk which contrasts appropriately with the material on which the design is to be stitched.

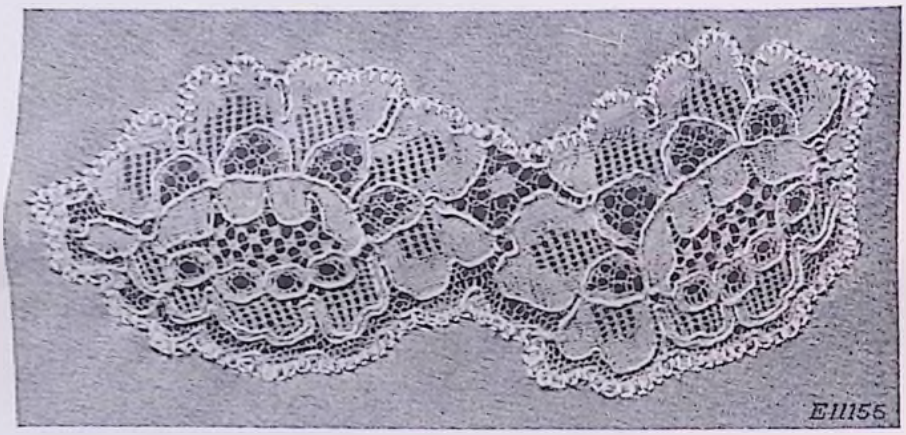
Should a smaller stitch be desired, move the feed actuating bracket gib (K, Fig. 6) down toward the right. This is accomplished when the feeding fingers (H, Fig. 6) are moved forward. This adjustment, of course, is made only after the piercer has been raised free of the fabric.

When the smaller stitch is used for decorative stitching or applique, the needle thread tension should be tightened. Each stitch should be completed before the work is turned under the hemstitcher. (The stitch is completed when the rubber shod feed fingers rise from the special throat plate). The material can then be turned while the needle is stationary in the fabric.

To remove the work, and also when the work is being entered, allow the needle to rise free of the fabric to its highest point, then press backward on the feeding fingers (H, Fig. 6) until the blade (L, Fig. 6) rises free from the special throat plate.

When returning the feed actuating bracket gib (K, Fig. 6) to its upright position, be sure that the feeding fingers (H, Fig. 6) are moved forward.

## Lingerie Touches

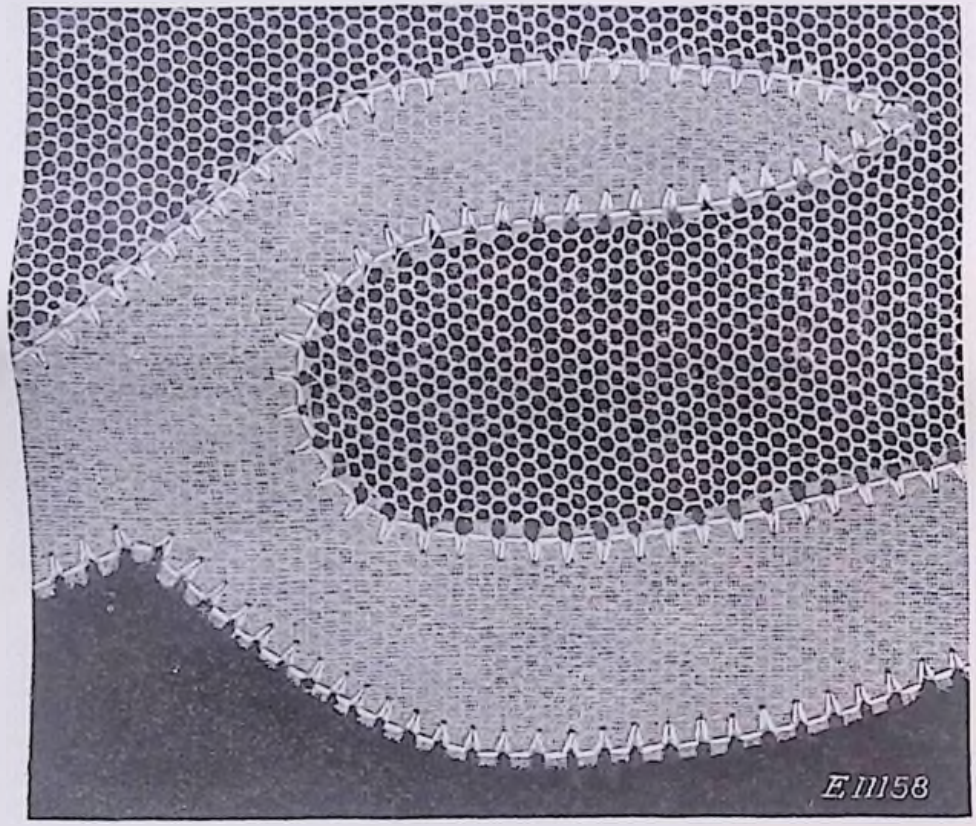



Lingerie touches often require hemstitching for outlining or finishing scallops, curves or bias pieces. For such work, place the straight of the tarlatan (the warp or lengthwise thread) against the bias of the fabric.

When traveling around a **curve** or **scallop,** do the outside curve first, retracing on the inside. Shallow scallops are in better taste and more generally used in fashion. But should you wish to hemstitch a deep, awning scallop, lift the presser bar and adjust the position of the hemstitcher to the curve of the scallop as you go.

ENLARGED SECTION OF THE INSIDE DESIGN
IS SHOWN ON PAGE 14

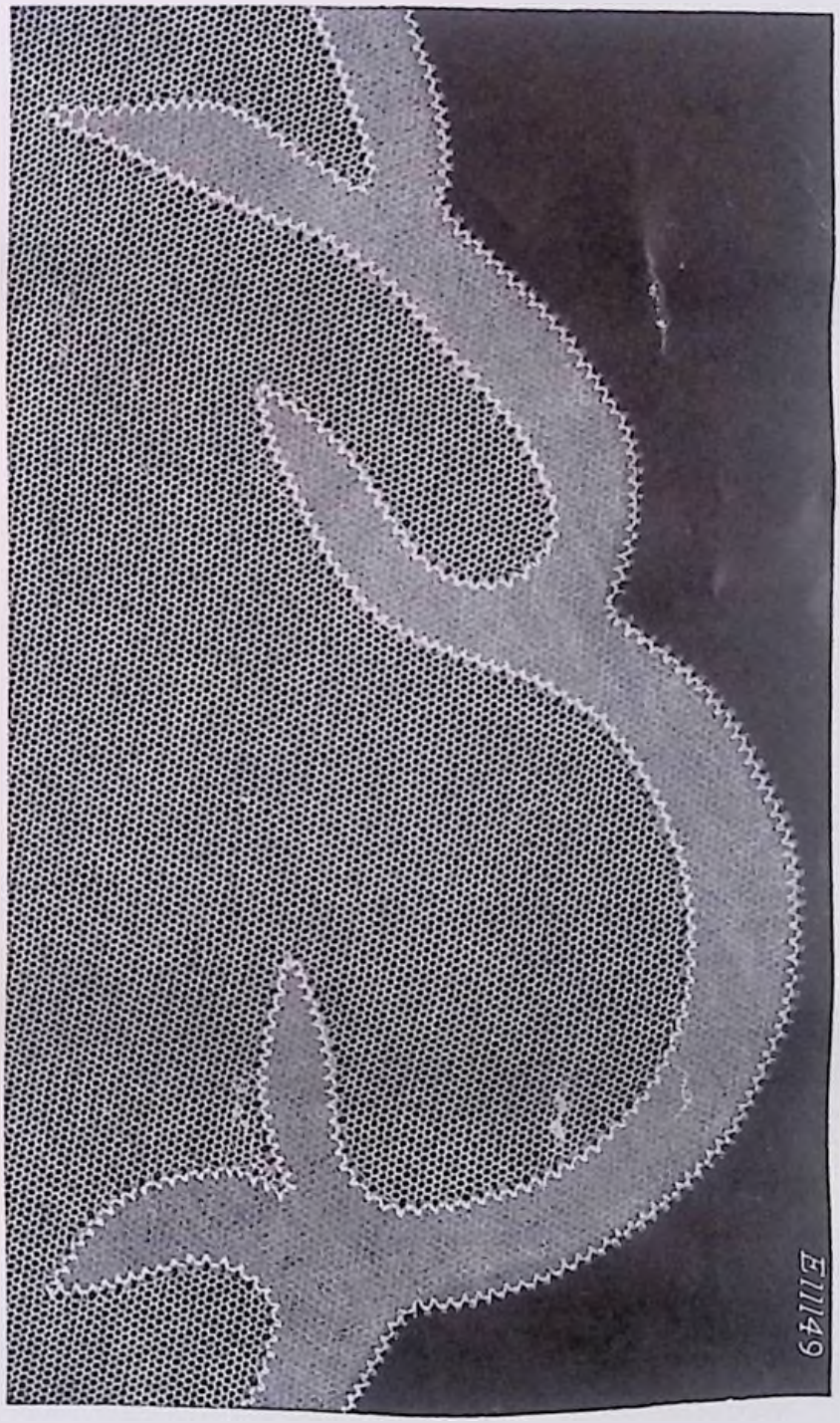
## Applique




Fabric, usually of contrasting color to that forming the background, can be appliqued to the background, using the hemstitcher with piercer in place as for regular hemstitching. The applique should first be basted to the background. After hemstitching, the applique material outside the design is carefully cut away to the line of the pierced holes.

This is particularly effective in taffeta, moire, or organdie. When applying initials or motifs in net on chiffon or silk handkerchiefs and scarfs, the work is done in the same way except that the background material is cut away under the design as well as the surplus net outside the design.

Tarlatan is used for all applique work when fabric is flimsy or lacks body. Organdy, lawn or linen do not require tarlatan.




ENLARGED SECTION OF THIS DESIGN
IS SHOWN ON PAGE 16

## Singer Hemstitcher and Picot Edger, Attachment Screw and Special Throat Plate Numbers for Singer Lock Stitch Family Machines

| MACHINE NO. | ATTACHMENT WITH THUMB SCREW | ATTACHMENT THUMB SCREW | SPECIAL THROAT PLATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class 15 | 121387 | 51347A | 121388 |
| Class 66 (except 66-1) | 121387 | 51347A | 121389 |
| Class 99 | 121387 | 51347A | 121389 |
| Class 101 | 121387 | 51347A | 121390 |
| Classes 127 and 128 | 121387 | 51347A | 121391 including screw 202J |
| Class 221 | 121387 | 51347A | 121392 |

# SINGER
# HEMSTITCHER

## HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING ATTAGHMENT FOR FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

EASILY ATTACHED AND OPERATED

MADE IN U.S.A.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

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